Preparing your Christmas gift list? See page 707, P. Arthur Bonney's check-up on what happened as a result of his 29 Gift Subscriptions . . . . The debate among readers about the future of HUMAN EVENTS is continued on page 708 . . . . For Political Firepower, send for the 5 Special Supplements. See page 710.

Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 37 September 15, 1962 Section 1 — News

CUBA: *JFK plays ostrich* .....(691)

BAY STATE: *Curtis gains ground* .....(692)

OKLAHOMA: *ARA dough for Demo* .....(692)

AGENCY SHOP: *Reuther gets a pay-off* ....(693)

STEEL: *Another turn of the screw* .....(694)

Cuba: The Kennedy Administration's strategy to carry its foreign policy to the American people in November has suddenly been blown out of the water by the ever-burgeoning Cuban crisis. Just a few weeks ago, Senator Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.) publicly declared a successful foreign policy would be one of the Democrats' major issues in the campaign. But that was before Khrushchev's new and sudden thrust into the Western Hemisphere.

The nine-member GOP House and Senate leadership group, as a result of Kennedy's "concession course" on the atomic test-ban issue and his vacillation toward Cuba, had already begun to zero in on the Administration's foreign policy.

Lawmakers on both sides of the aisle are now criticizing the President's attitude toward Cuba and are calling for quick action as they watch Khrushchev beef up Castro's island into an impregnable Kremlin fortress.

What has shocked and stunned members of Congress is the amazing apathy of the Administration in the light of Khrushchev's power play. For the third time in three weeks, President Kennedy attempted to pour ice water on the rising passions of Washington lawmakers who have become incensed at the appeasing "no-win" policy of the Administration toward the Red military build-up.

After a special session with congressional leaders last week, President Kennedy again emphasized the Soviet-delivered weapons were of a defensive nature. One Latin expert commented: "If we do nothing while Khrushchev Kremlinizes Cuba right under our noses, it will have a numbing effect on our Latin neighbors, who will continue to drift leftward as long as they feel we won't protect them."

The weapons pouring into Cuba, however, are not entirely defensive in character, according to underground reports emanating from Cuba. A Cuban refugee leader, Angel Gonzalez, chief of the Mexican Branch of the Student Revolutionary Directorate, reported last week that more than 20,000 "mercenaries" from Russia, Red China, Algeria and Ghana are establishing bases in Cuba, including guided missile sites.

The Algerians and the Red Chinese, who even the State Department admits are present, are, it is noted, experts on guerrilla warfare, a technique which Cuba has already exported to Latin America in spite of Kennedy's celebrated warning last week that he won't allow Castro to export his revolution.

Yet the Administration's posture is more supine than many have supposed. Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.), who feels that Cuba has become a "grenade" placed in the Western Hemisphere, reported that at the very time Khrushchev was bragging of his power play, the State Department was asking for the return to Cuba of two Cuban ships which were used as escape vessels for Cuban refugees. The ships contain gun emplacements for .50-caliber machine guns and 20-millimeter cannon. "Their military capacity is indisputable," said Keating.

While the Administration plays dead in the Cuban situation, however, vigorous action is being requested on other fronts:

(1) Senator George A. Smathers (D.-Fla.), well-informed on Latin American relations, says the United States should sponsor an international military organization among nations of this Hemisphere willing to "face up to the problem in Cuba . . ."

(2) Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.), in a letter to constituents, says: "If the circumstances in 1960 and early 1961 justified decisions by two Administrations that a US-sponsored invasion of Cuba was essential, how can the far worse circumstances of today require less?"

(3) Senator Keating has called for interception of ships carrying arms to Cuba.

(4) Representative Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.) has urged adoption of House Joint Resolution 524 which would allow the United States to search and seize contraband arms and munitions on ships headed toward Cuba.

(5) Charles Bacon, National Commander of the American Legion, has promised his organization will support military intervention in Cuba if the President requests it.

(6) Foreign Minister Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica declared last week that his country would give

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wholehearted support to any action the United States might take against Fidel Castro's Cuba; the 9-member Latin American common market voted 7-0 (two didn't vote for technical reasons) to exclude Cuba because of its Communist-style economy.

(7) Constituents are sending a flood of mail to Congress and the White House with demands that something be done.

As the elections draw near, some say that the President may still attempt to pull a "white rabbit" out of the hat. He still hasn't forgotten that his popularity plummeted after the Bay of Pigs fiasco and has never regained its previous peak.

Massachusetts: Massachusetts' conservative and experienced (ten years in the House) Representative Laurence Curtis is building up a full head of steam in his campaign for the Senate nomination. He has recently picked up the backing of many GOP city and town chairmen, who seldom take sides in a primary battle. Curtis' opponent is an ultra-Modern Republican, youthful George Lodge, son of Eisenhower's Ambassador to the United Nations.

Lodge favors federal aid to education and has described Kennedy's medicare bill for the aged as "good." Campaigning, he gives a juvenile impression, clowning around the state in a straw hat, piping a clarinet.

Conservatives, digging into Lodge's record, also find him uncomfortably radical in other areas as well. In a July, 1959, *Foreign Affairs* article, Lodge says it's unfortunate the United States is described as a "capitalist" nation and he praises Marxist Sekou Toure, ruler of Guinea. In the July 11, 1962, Brattle Street Forum in Massachusetts, Lodge insisted the United States should identify itself with the "revolution that is sweeping around the southern half of the world and which is the wave of the future." (Cheddi Jagan's, Sukarno's?)

Curtis, on the other hand, has forthrightly denounced liberal spending measures. He is a proved vote getter; he has won once statewide and five times for Congress in the heavily Democratic Boston area. Those backing Eddie McCormack indicate that if their man loses to Ted Kennedy in the primary they will sit on their hands rather than beat the bushes for the President's brother in the November elections.

Political pros feel that Lodge would have no issues against Kennedy. Both are liberal, inexperienced, youthful and have only one asset—important relatives—and Teddy's relatives are the more important.

ARA Politics: If incumbent Democratic Representative Victor Wickersham is not re-elected in Oklahoma's 6th District, it will not be through lack of help from the Kennedy Administration in Washington.

Western Oklahoma's Greer County, part of the 6th District, awoke one morning recently to find the New Frontier had labeled it "depressed." The label was pinned on the County by the Commerce Department's Area Redevelopment Administration on findings of "substantial and persistent" unemployment there. (The County is agricultural and has a population of only 8,900.) Residents were amazed, since they thought they had never had it so good. As the operator of a grain elevator said: "If I advertised for five workers, I couldn't get them."

Meetings of Greer citizens were called to protest the "depressed" label. At one of them, B. B. Talley, a retired Army brigadier general who raises cotton, asked: "Who are the unemployed? . . . If they are here [in Greer County], why can't we get someone to work when someone is needed?"

General Talley was authorized to write letters of protest to Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges, the Governor of Oklahoma and several members of Congress. Wickersham attended the meeting and became alarmed. He suggested that his supporters call another meeting, making sure it would be "better organized"—meaning with liberals in control.

This time the New Frontiersmen corralled school teachers, city employes, county employes, most of the "court house gang" and many of the federal workers in the County. Nearly all of the 600 persons present are dependent on taxes for their livelihood. Instead of protesting the federal label "depressed," they organized a Greer County Redevelopment Committee to propose an economic development program.

If approved by federal and state agencies, the program would mean heavy federal subsidies for the County. Approval is expected in time to boost Wickersham's campaign for re-election. He was elected last time by only 76 votes.

• Congressional observers believe what is going on in Greer County could well explain why 965 "depressed areas" have sprung up across the country in the 15 months since President Kennedy rammed the ARA bill through Congress.

Bobby's Bobble: New York Democratic Congressman Leonard Farbstein of the House Foreign Affairs Committee says somebody "goofed" in the Soblen spy case. All indications point to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

While some have blamed the FBI for not keeping an eye on Soblen after he was released from jail, it is now learned that this was not the fault of the Bureau. The Attorney General was supposed to order the FBI to keep tabs on Soblen (who was out on $100,000 bail), but refused to do so.

Some have also wondered why a "stop-order"—which means alerting all airlines and other transportation agencies to prevent an exit—was not issued. Soblen fled the country on an Israeli airline. In defense, the Justice Department says a stop-order didn't seem necessary. Yet the master spy may still have valuable secrets he could give the Soviets. The Justice Department did issue a stop-order for Billie Sol Estes to prevent his trying to escape to Brazil.

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Reuther's Payoff: In a slick power play, unnoticed by the general press, the Administration is attempting to deliver a handsome payoff to Walter P. Reuther, the president of the United Auto Workers, who holds a mortgage on the Democratic party for services rendered.

The strategem is to legalize permanently the "agency shop." Under such an arrangement, while the worker does not have to join a union, he must, nevertheless, fork over to it the equivalent of union dues and assessments. Although used in many non-right-to-work states, this device has been employed by the unions to squirm around right-to-work laws which forbid compulsory union membership.

In the right-to-work state of Indiana, Reuther's UAW was recently dealt a body blow by the US Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled that General Motors was in no way bound to bargain with Reuther over an agency shop clause. Such an arrangement, claimed the Court, was illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act.

While the court's decision seemed airtight to expert lawyers, the National Labor Relations Board's chairman, Frank W. McCulloch, a Kennedy appointee, has appealed it to the Supreme Court. A decision favorable to the UAW, remark observers, will replenish Reuther's coffers in Indiana and help him impose an agency shop on several companies in California.

In fact, if the high court, freshly packed with former union lawyer Arthur J. Goldberg, rules the agency shop legal, this device may be clamped on the entire aero-space industry in the Golden State. At the present time, Reuther's UAW, along with the International Association of Machinists, is attempting to wrench an agency shop agreement from a number of companies in this industry—always "open shop" in the past.

Since both the UAW and the IAM have been singularly unsuccessful in putting over any form of compulsory unionism in the aero-space industry, they now have threatened to strike unless the companies accept the agency shop proviso.

The chief mediator in the dispute is long-time New Dealer Dr. George W. Taylor, who favors compulsory unionism and was selected by Goldberg himself.

Representative Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.) warns: "The appointment of Dr. Taylor makes a farce of unbiased fact finding . . . In the aero-space field, government has tremendous power . . . These companies owe their entire source of revenue to the federal government. If it chooses to dictate labor policy, or any policy, they are completely at the government's mercy."

Wheat Referendum: Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman came close to losing another skirmish when wheat growers voted for the high price support last week and chose it by only 1.7 per cent over the needed two-thirds majority, the narrowest margin ever in a farm referendum. Last year the nation's wheat growers voted 79.4 per cent for marketing quotas against only 68.4 per cent this year.

Only 235,696 wheat growers turned out to choose between a $1.82 government-supported price tied to marketing quotas and a $1.22 per bushel price with no quotas. As expected (see HUMAN EVENTS, August 25), the higher price alternative was chosen. Yet 43,000 more growers stayed at home than in the 1961 referendum—many, it is reported, in protest against the lopsided choice, amounting to a 50 per cent price differential. Farmers who grow less than 15 acres of wheat are not allowed to vote.

Significantly, growers in five major wheat states did not cast the required 66.67 *per cent of their votes for the higher price program. Kansas cast only* 65 *per cent for it, Colorado* 62.4, *Montana* 60.9, *Washington* 56 *and Idaho* 62.3 *per cent. It had been expected they would vote overwhelmingly for the strict control program.*

Many observers take this as further evidence that farmers and ranchers are becoming disenchanted with the prospect of complete government regimentation in food and agriculture.

• While the Secretary of Agriculture thinks of new devices to fetter the farmer—alleging that the shackles will control surpluses—Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) has discovered that part of the surplus problem could be solved if the Department would shackle itself. In 1961, says Williams, it leased out 4.8 million acres of land to farmers in order to produce crops, many of them now in surplus.

Wisconsin Primary: On September 11, voters in Wisconsin's 2nd Congressional District are going to have to choose between two conservative Republicans. The winner will face incumbent Democrat Robert W. Kastenmeier, a founder of the Liberal Project, which produced the extremist *Liberal Papers.*

Early in the campaign year, Republican Ivan Kindschi announced his candidacy. Shortly thereafter, a fiery young clergyman, David Noebel, also entered the race, but was given little chance for the GOP nomination against the popular and well-known Kindschi. Although the latter is still considered the favorite, Wisconsin observers say Noebel is gaining.

His secret has been organization. Visitors to the 2nd District report they are astounded by the large number of "Noebel for Congress" signs in evidence. With volunteers from all age groups working throughout the District, Noebel's campaigners have put more than 300 car-top signs in daily use.

Noebel has been carrying his campaign to Kastenmeier. In Wisconsin's rough and tumble political

THE REVEREND DONALD A. PARVIN, First Baptist Church of Ogden, Boothwyn, Pennsylvania: "The only criticism I can make about HUMAN EVENTS is that there isn't enough to read. I am sorry when I run out of material and have to wait until the next week. Keep up the excellent work and may God bless your entire staff."

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tradition, this is a very popular trait. Regardless of who wins the nomination, 2nd District Republicans will have a good candidate.

Steel: Congressional liberals, in their demands for secret pricing and production cost figures, have extended the harassment of the steel industry that was begun in April by President Kennedy when he viciously and successfully attacked the steel price rise.

Senator Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.), flushed with his triumphs in the new drug industry regulations, has had the Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, of which he is Chairman, vote recommendations of contempt citations against four steel companies because they refused to surrender information he considers essential to the investigations by that Subcommittee. These recommendations will soon be considered by the parent Judiciary Committee. (Eight other companies have said they would tender the requested information only if all companies did: now they will probably withhold their records until there is a decision on the refusal by the four.)

GOP Subcommittee members Roman L. Hruska (Neb.) and Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) defended the four companies' refusal to comply with Kefauver's request on the grounds that the cost and pricing information he wants is of such competitive value that it must be kept secret. "Disclosure of such information could wreck a company," asserted Hruska.

He added: "One of the cardinal rules of Senate committees has been that they do not reach into trade secrets or into confidential information, the disclosure of which could harm the witness."

Countering Kefauver's contention the Subcommittee would keep all information confidential, the Nebraskan said, "Senate committees and their staffs are notorious for leaking information."

Equally important is the question of what the Subcommittee would do with the information if it had it. There is no bill under consideration by the group to which this material would be relevant. Thus, there is no legislative purpose in fishing around in the companies' records unless it is, as Senator Hruska has noted, "to lay the foundation for statutory price-fixing."

Capitol Camera: The Administration's $100 million UN bond issue is scheduled to come up for a vote before the House this Thursday (September 13). Congressional backing of the bond plan has not been strengthened as a result of UN Acting Secretary General U Thant's recent goodwill visit to Communist capitals. Thant hopes to be elected permanent Secretary General when the UN begins its next session.

• *The Administration's program for extended federal payments to the jobless isn't dead yet, even though it was defeated by a* 13-12 *vote* (see page 698) *in the House Ways and Means Committee last week. JFK has termed the bill a "must" and observers expect an all-out Administration campaign for reversal of the Committee's vote before this Session ends.*

• Recently, "Is Brown Pink?" bumper stickers have been turning up in California. In Massachusetts, anti-Kennedy stickers proclaim "Three's a Crowd." In Minnesota, Irving Keldsen, the Democratic House candidate opposing incumbent Clark MacGregor, began his campaign with Kennedy-Keldsen stickers, has now dropped the Kennedy name and is running solely on his own.

• *The liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress predicts a big gain in GOP House seats. In gubernatorial offices, the New York* Herald Tribune *reports that its survey indicates "the Republicans should score a net gain of ten and possibly* 13." *There are* 35 *governorships to be contested this year—*21 *now Democratic,* 14 *GOP.*

• Senator Barry Goldwater's *Conscience of a Conservative* (50-cent paperback) has gone into its 18th printing. The first million have already been sold. Senator John G. Tower's new book, *A Program for Conservatives,* will be on sale in September (also a 50-cent paperback). Senator Goldwater has written the introduction. Two other 50-cent paperbacks are in preparation. One is Senator Strom Thurmond's *The Coming Crisis in Labor.* The other is *Subversives* by Senator Thomas J. Dodd, whose *Freedom and Foreign Policy* ($4) is already in the bookstores.

• *Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) has disclosed that the Louisiana State penitentiary received* $45,414 *under the New Frontier's* 1961 *feed grains programs for grain that inmates did not plant. The defeated* 1962 *Kennedy-Freeman farm program would have made compliance mandatory. Question: How could Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman put a penitentiary in jail for noncompliance?*

• Indiana Republican Representative Earl Wilson, whose persistent investigation turned up Navy contract irregularities, has been stricken from procurement agency mailing lists, thus will receive no more competitive bidding notices. Wilson terms this action "clear reprisal," while others on Capitol Hill suspect a cover-up.

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Bound Volume indexed: First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. First six months, 1961, $15. 1960 and 1956 Bound Volumes, $20. Dateline Washington: The Best of HUMAN EVENTS, 1955 — 1960 $15.

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HUMAN EVENTS readers debate the future of HUMAN EVENTS. See pages 708-709.

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

I am for government that is rigorously frugal and simple, and not for one that multiplies offices to make partisans, that is to get votes, and by every device increases the public debt under the guise of being a public benefit.
—THOMAS JEFFERSON

Volume XIX, No. 37—Section II September 15, 1962

'On the Next Bill Let's Try a New Approach—Tell 'em You're Against It!'

—Robbie Robinson in the Indianapolis *News*

How to Create Unemployment

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

A lot of legislators, in their eagerness to levy taxes, tend to forget that a tax is not going to do anybody any good or produce any revenue if it is so unreasonable that it eliminates the base upon which it is levied.

Take the case of the Bath Iron Works in Maine, which recently won a large contract with a low bid on $72 million worth of steel for ships. It underbid its nearest competitor by less than $90,000 figuring into its costs the state's present payroll tax of one-half of 1 per cent for unemployment benefits.

Subsequently, the Maine Legislature has come up with a program to boost unemployment benefits and to raise payroll taxes to an eventual 2.7 per cent. But if Bath had figured into its costs for the steel bid a 2.7 per cent payroll tax, it would have lost the contract, and its 3,000 employes would have lost their assurance of steady work for a substantial period of time while the contract was being fulfilled.

Had this situation occurred, a lot of people in Maine would have been unemployed, and the promoters of the 2.7 per cent payroll tax would have been left trying to levy it on payrolls which that very tax had driven out of existence.

The 'Think Period'

A USDA Program

Senators Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N. Y.) and John J. Williams (R.-Del.) engaged in the following discussion regarding a proposed government "think period" during one of Keating's recent broadcasts to constituents:

KEATING: " . . . I hear that you have dug up a memorandum issued by the Department of Agriculture regarding a 'think period.' Would you tell us about it?"

WILLIAMS: "Yes, Ken. I received a letter some time ago enclosing a memorandum. This is the memorandum called to my attention. My correspondent said it was evidence that on the New Frontier they could develop radical ideas. This idea was originated in the Department of Agriculture—the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Chicago branch. They've set aside 30 minutes a day on certain days for what they call a 'think period.' "

KEATING: "Do they stop work then?"

WILLIAMS: "I'll read the quote: 'All employes will be given advance notice by memo that sometime soon there will be a "think period." When specific announcement is made, all work is stopped for a half hour and employes will give thought to some aspect of improving their job.' "

KEATING: "How has it worked out?"

WILLIAMS: "I don't know. I was talking with the fellow the other day. In the Department of Agriculture, he said that if they tried it perhaps they would abandon it, because all they could think of was the Billie Sol Estes case. If the Justice Department, he said, tried it, all they could think about was Robert Kennedy crawling out of the swimming pool in his evening clothes. Of course the Supreme Court, when they saw the idea, would have declared it unconstitutional, because they were afraid that if they ever caught too many government officials in a moment of meditation someone might think they were praying."

KEATING

WILLIAMS

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Naming Ambassadors: Precept and Practice

From the Indianapolis *News*

President Kennedy has delivered himself of a chore which seems to be the lot of every President. That is to let it be known, with forceful ambiguity, that ambassadors and other foreign service officers must be tough, hard-working, qualified diplomats chock full of knowledge about their host country.

Mr. Kennedy chose an off-the-record speech to the American Foreign Service Association, a few weeks past, for his sermon on the need for superior qualifications if one hopes to get an appointment as a high-level emissary of the United States.

McCLOSKEY

That done, Mr. Kennedy then joined in plans to toast the appointment of Matthew McCloskey, wealthy Philadelphia contractor and former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, as ambassador to Ireland.

McCloskey is an old China hand, which is to say he more or less invented the $100-a-plate political banquet, a fund-raising device which naturally requires the use of considerable chinaware to feed the hungry. If he has had any experience as a foreign service officer, we have not heard about it.

This is not to suggest that McCloskey is any less qualified than many before him to be an ambassador. But we are mildly amused at the contrast between his appointment and Kennedy's fight talk to the association. The President would do well to preach the virtues of wise government less, and to start practicing them more.

Grass Roots Are Conservative

By Representative Charles M. Teague (R.-Calif.)

Congressmen from all parts of the country report that both their mail and their talks with constituents during visits home clearly indicate that a majority of the people in all walks of life and in both political parties:

1. Are more conservative, or at least moderate, than Washington bureaucrats and planners believe them to be; 2. Are concerned about what they consider to be excessive and wasteful Federal spending; 3. Realize that inflation, aggravated by continuing budget deficits, is cruelest to persons in the lower income brackets and those on fixed incomes; 4. Do not want or expect Uncle Sam to take care of them from the cradle to the grave; 5. Are very much worried about the ever-increasing "power grab" by the executive branch of the government; 6. Would like to solve more problems at the local level; 7. Wish President Kennedy would get a new and better set of advisers.

Homecoming for Conservatives

at

The Fifth Political Action Conference— January 10, 11, 12, 1963

Statler-Hilton Hotel—Washington, D.C.

Charter Subscribers of HUMAN EVENTS will join our current boosters in a HOMECOMING FOR CONSERVATIVES, January 10, 11, 12. It will be a special feature of the FIFTH HUMAN EVENTS POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE.

Headquarters will be at the famous, modern Statler-Hilton Hotel in the center of Washington, D.C. Registration begins at 2 PM, Jan. 10, with a reception for the Charter Subscribers of HUMAN EVENTS 4 to 6 PM. The Conference will last till 10 PM Saturday, Jan. 12th.

Its central purpose will be to consolidate the Conservative gains and to stop New Frontier legislation in its tracks. It will be a "What must we do now" and "How do we do it" Conference.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT THE HOMECOMING

Send us your advance Reservation NOW. You help us when we know how many we can expect. Use the form below.

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Please make the following registrations and keep me posted as plans develop:

☐Check enclosed ☐Bill me after January 31, 1963 (all fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, regardless of reason)

Friday preference

Name . . . . . Fish ☐
Address . . . . . Meat ☐
City . . . . . **Zone** . . . **State** . . . .

Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

Friday preference

Name . . . . . Fish ☐
Address . . . . . Meat ☐
City . . . . . **Zone** . . . **State** . . . .

Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11-12, Homecoming reception, 4-6 PM, Thursday, Jan. 10. $45 fee for additional members of immediate family (wives, sons, daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen, active members of YAF and ISI.

SPECIAL ROOM RATES—HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special HUMAN EVENTS Conference rates.

HUMAN EVENTS Homecoming for Conservatives

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RACES of the Week

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

This is the eighth in a special series, Races of the Week, a HUMAN EVENTS pre-election feature. For each week until Election Day, November 6, HUMAN EVENTS will offer a detailed analysis of key election contests from coast to coast.

California's 18th District

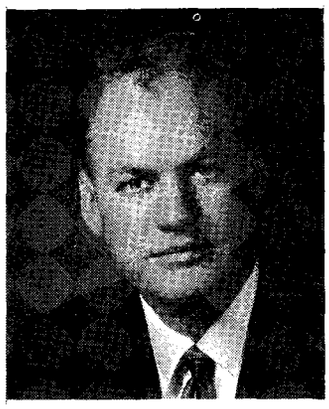
Arnett vs. Hagen

CALIFORNIA Representative Harlan F. Hagen (ACA rating: 13 per cent) surprised many when he voted on June 21 to kill the Kennedy-Freeman farm bill. To the uninformed, it was an act of political courage on the part of Hagen, a five-term Democrat who faces a tough re-election test.

The facts are otherwise. Behind closed doors of the House Agriculture Committee, it was Hagen who cast the crucial vote that sent the farm bill, by an 18-to-17 margin, to the House floor.

Breaking stride in mid-field, Hagen then voted against the farm bill. The switch has won him little new support.

Seizing upon the Hagen reverse is 37-year-old Ray Arnett, Republican nominee for Congress in the 18th District (now the 14th). A resident of Bakersfield, Arnett has launched an active campaign to win.



ARNETT

Arnett calls Hagen a "Congressman by Press Release" and charges that Hagen has not in ten years introduced a major piece of legislation. "Hagen is fine when it comes to naming a dam or appointing a postmaster," says Arnett, "but the people of this district deserve something more in Washington.

"They need a man who understands the dangers of Big Government, who is cognizant of the threat posed to us by international communism."

Arnett has raked Hagen over the coals for his vote on foreign aid to Communist nations.

CERTAIN TO BE an issue in the campaign are two checks of $220 each sent Hagen by Billie Sol Estes. Earl Mazo of the New York *Herald Tribune* broke the story from Austin, Texas, on May 6. The Los Angeles *Times* carried his account under the headline: "GIFT TO LAWMAKER REVEALED BY ESTES FILE." Mazo wrote:

"Billie Sol Estes, the indicted wheeler and dealer from Pecos, Texas, transmitted some of his generosity to individual politicians through the Democratic National Committee, according to files of the Estes Enterprises seized by State Attorney General Will Wilson.

"The largesse, adding up to the thousands of dollars, came from Estes' entertainment and advertisement accounts.

"Two checks of $220, recorded within a few days of each other last fall, were shown as being designated for Representative Harlan F. Hagen (D.-Calif.)."

The Estes journal reveals that a check was dispatched on September 25 to the Treasurer, Democratic National Committee, specifically earmarked for the Hagen campaign.

Another check was sent on October 6 directly to Hagen. The California Democrat says it was repayment for *Congressional Record* reprints of an article by Dr. James T. Ralph, a former high Agriculture Department official and pal of Billie Sol.

ARNETT IS WAGING a stiff campaign in the three-county (King, Kern and Tulare) district. There are some half-million residents in Hagen's district and Arnett aims to reach all of them—in person, by radio and television—within the next six weeks. Organization activity is at a high peak.

Although Hagen's district is 61 per cent Democratic in registration, Arnett is optimistic. "There are a lot of conservative Democrats in this district, alarmed at the spend-and-tax, tax-and-spend policies of the incumbent, who *talks* a conservative line in his district, but votes otherwise."

California's 33rd District

Thomas vs. Sheppard

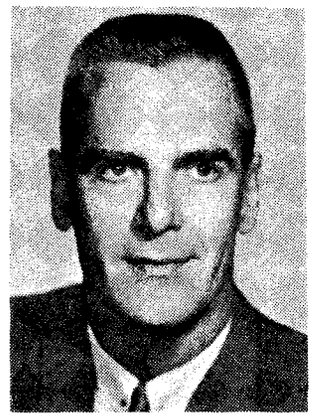
IT WAS ALMOST 30 years ago that William Robert Thomas, an Illinois-born orphan, was gravely ill of tuberculosis at the Edwin Shaw Sanatorium in Summit County, California.

Upon his recovery, the lad was sent to the county's home for orphan children. He did well in grade school and at East High School. Then, with the encouragement of Mrs. Louise Voris, superintendent of the home until her death in 1940, Thomas left for the University of Wisconsin, determined to work his way through college and become a doctor.

Today, William Thomas is a respected physician in Apple Valley, California, a veteran of eight years' service in the US Navy, a combat surgeon with the 1st Marine Division in Korea. And he is a candidate for Congress in California's 33rd Congressional District, which was the 27th before re-districting.

Republican Thomas faces tough odds in his battle to unseat 77-year-old Harry R. Sheppard, whose 10 per cent ACA rating reflects his political philosophy. Democrat Sheppard has been elected 13 times to the House. Dr. Thomas has opened a grueling campaign to reach the 517,000 people who make up San Bernardino County.

Dr. Thomas points out that Sheppard has missed half of all roll call votes over the past year, including one on authorization of funds for the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1961.



THOMAS

Despite his absentee record, Sheppard managed to cast votes for the Kennedy-Freeman farm bill, Federal aid to education, aid to Communist countries and the Department of Urban Affairs.

A major reason that Sheppard has stayed in Congress for 26 years is San Bernardino's Norton Air Force Base. The California Congressman—third-ranking Democrat on the powerful House Appropriations Committee—works at the job of convincing voters that he is Norton's guardian angel.

IT WAS NO SURPRISE last month when eight-column newspaper headlines screamed: "NORTON GETS TITAN III ROLE. $500 MILLION PROGRAM GIVEN MARTIN-MARIETTA."

A story in the San Bernardino Sun, datelined Washington, reported that Congressman Sheppard announced award of the missile project to Norton Air Base. Sheppard got credit for the contract simply because the New Frontier's policy is to give incumbent Democrats a news break on any such story.

Opponent Thomas notes that Sheppard has milked the Titan III contract for all it's worth and asks: "But where was Mr. Sheppard when the House voted funds for the entire defense establishment? No one knows."

Thomas—campaigning on a theme that "We need a doctor in the House"—won a hard-fought primary victory earlier this year. Defeating a popular, well-known adversary, Thomas credits an organization of political amateurs interested in the fight for conservative government.

They have continued the fight. With a unified party behind him, Dr. Thomas has carried the fight to Sheppard. He has challenged the veteran Democrat to debate, but Sheppard has been urged not to accept.

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Public Works Roll Call

THE HOUSE of Representatives late last month passed a $900 million public works bill by a voice vote after a motion to recommit the bill to committee was defeated, 221 to 192.

Five northern and 39 southern Democrats joined 148 Republicans in the unsuccessful attempt to kill the measure. Nineteen Republicans provided the margin of victory by voting with 151 northern and 51 southern Democrats to defeat recommittal.

Republicans scored the bill. They claimed it would create a "slush fund" which would enable the President—who was granted wide discretionary powers in allocation of funds—to send Federal money into congressional districts where Democrats loyal to the Administration needed help to win re-election.

To the right is the roll call by which Administration forces defeated the attempt to kill the measure.

Jobless Payment Extension Killed

By a vote of 13 to 12, the House Ways and Means Committee on August 28 rejected an Administration-sponsored unemployment insurance bill. The measure would have authorized a 13-week extension of jobless benefits beyond the existing limit, provided the total period did not exceed 39 weeks. The entire extension would have expired March 31, 1963.

Approximately 850,000 workers who have used up their jobless compensation would have benefited. Estimated cost of the bill's provisions was $234 million.

The vote:

For the bill (12): Democrats: Mills, Ark. (Chairman); King, Calif.; O'Brien, Ill., Watts, Ky.; Boggs, La.; Burke, Mass.; Griffiths, Mich.; Karsten, Mo.; Keogh, N.Y.; Ullman, Ore.; and Green, Pa. Republican: Baker, Tenn.

Against (13): Republicans: Utt, Calif.; Mason, Ill.; Knox, Mich.; Curtis, Mo.; Derounian, N.Y.; Betts, Ohio; Schneebeli, Pa.; Alger, Texas; and Byrnes, Wis. Democrats: Herlong, Fla.; Frazier, Tenn.; Thompson, Texas; and Harrison, Va.

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy, 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

Republicans in CAPITAL letters.
Democrats in small letters.

VOTED RIGHT (for recommittal) +

VOTED WRONG (against recommittal) -

PAIRED RIGHT p+

PAIRED WRONG p-

NOT RECORDED o

ALABAMA
Andrews -
Boykin p-
Elliott -
Grant -
Huddleston -
Jones -
Rains -
Roberts -
Selden -

ALASKA
Rivers -

ARIZONA
RHODES +
M. Udall +

ARKANSAS
Alford -
Gathings +
Harris -
Mills -
C. Norrell -
Trimble -

CALIFORNIA
(Los Angeles)
BELL +
HIESTAND +
HOSMER +
LIPSCOMB +
McDONOUGH +
ROUSSELOT +
SMITH +
Corman -
Doyle -
Holifield -
King -
Roosevelt -

CALIFORNIA
(Outside L.A.)
BALDWIN +
GUBSER +
MAILLIARD +
TEAGUE +
UTT +
WILSON +
YOUNGER +
Cohelan -
Hagen -
Johnson -
McFall -
C. Miller -
G. Miller -
Moss -
Saund o
Shelley -
Sheppard -
Sisk -

COLORADO
CHENOWETH +
DOMINICK +
Aspinall -
Rogers -

CONNECTICUT
SEELY-BROWN p+
SIBAL +
Daddario -
Giaimo -
Kowalski -
Monagan -

DELAWARE
McDowell -

FLORIDA
CRAMER +
Bennett -
Fascell -
Haley +
Herlong +
Matthews +
Rogers +
Sikes +

GEORGIA
Blitch o
Jas. Davis +
John Davis -
Flynt -
Forrester -
Hagan -
Landrum -
Pilcher o
Stephens -
Vinson -

HAWAII
Inouye -

IDAHO
Harding -
Pfost -

ILLINOIS
(Chicago)
CHURCH +
COLLIER +
DERWINSKI +
Dawson -
Finnegan -
Kluczynski -
Libonati -
Murphy -
O'Brien p-
O'Hara -
Pucinski -
Rostenkowski -
Yates -

ILLINOIS
(Rest of State)
ANDERSON +
ARENDS +
CHIPERFIELD +
FINDLEY +
HOFFMAN +
MASON +
MICHEL +
SPRINGER +
Gray -
Mack -
Price -
Shipley -

INDIANA
ADAIR +
BRAY -
BRUCE +
HALLECK +
HARVEY +
ROUDEBUSH +
WILSON +
Brademas -
Denton -
Madden -
Roush -

IOWA
BROMWELL +
GROSS +
HOEVEN +
JENSEN +
KYL +
SCHWENGEL +
Coad o
Smith -

KANSAS
AVERY +
DOLE +
ELLSWORTH +
McVEY +
SHRIVER +
Breeding -

KENTUCKY
SILER +
Burke -
Chelf -
Natcher -
Perkins -
Spence -
Stubblefield -
Watts -

LOUISIANA
Boggs -
Hebert p-
McSween -
Morrison -
Passman +
Thompson -
Waggonner +
Willis -

MAINE
GARLAND +
McINTIRE +
TUPPER -

MARYLAND
MATHIAS -
Brewster -
Fallon -
Friedel -

MARYLAND
Garmatz -
Johnson -
Lankford +

MASSACHUSETTS
BATES +
CONTE +
CURTIS +
KEITH +
MARTIN +
MORSE +
Boland -
Burke -
Donohue p-
Lane -
Macdonald -
McCormack o
O'Neill -
Philbin -

MICHIGAN
(Detroit)
Diggs -
Dingell -
Griffiths -
Lesinski -
Nedzi -
Ryan -

MICHIGAN
(Rest of State)
BENNETT -
BROOMFIELD +
CEDERBERG +
CHAMBERLAIN +
FORD +
GRIFFIN +
HARVEY +
HOFFMAN p+
JOHANSEN +
KNOX -
MEADER +
O'Hara -

MINNESOTA
ANDERSEN p+
JUDD +
LANGEN +
MacGREGOR +
NELSEN +
QUIE +
Blatnik -
Karth -
Marshall -

MISSISSIPPI
Abernethy +
Colmer +
Smith -
Whitten +
Williams +
Winstead +

MISSOURI
CURTIS +
HALL +
Bolling -
Cannon -
Hull +
Ichord -
Jones +
Karsten -
Moulder -
Randall -
Sullivan -

MONTANA
BATTIN +
Olsen -

NEBRASKA
BEERMANN +

NEBRASKA
CUNNINGHAM +
MARTIN +
WEAVER -

NEVADA
Baring p-

NEW HAMPSHIRE
BASS p+
MERROW o

NEW JERSEY
AUCHINCLOSS +
CAHILL +
DWYER +
FRELINGHUYSEN +
GLENN +
OSMERS +
WALLHAUSER +
WIDNALL +
Daniels -
Gallagher -
Joelson -
Rodino -
Thompson -

NEW MEXICO
Montoya -
Morris -

NEW YORK
(New York City)
FINO -
HALPERN -
LINDSAY +
RAY +
Addabbo -
Anfuso -
Buckley -
Carey -
Celler -
Delaney -
Farbstein -
Gilbert -
Healey -
Kelly -
Keogh -
Multer -
Powell p-
Rooney -
Rosenthal -
Ryan -
Santangelo -
Zelenko -

NEW YORK
(Outside N.Y.C.)
BARRY +
BECKER +
DEROUNIAN +
DOOLEY +
GOODELL +
KILBURN p+
KING +
MILLER +
OSTERTAG +
PILLION +
PIRNIE +
RIEHLMAN +
ROBISON +
ST. GEORGE +
TABER +
WEIS +
WHARTON +
Dulski -
O'Brien -
Pike -
Stratton -

NORTH CAROLINA
JONAS +
Alexander +

NORTH CAROLINA
Bonner -
Cooley -
Fountain -
Henderson -
Kitchin +
Kornegay -
Lennon +
Scott +
Taylor -
Whitener +

NORTH DAKOTA
NYGAARD +
SHORT +

OHIO
ASHBROOK +
AYRES +
BETTS +
BOLTON +
BOW +
BROWN +
CLANCY +
DEVINE +
HARSHA +
LATTA +
McCULLOCH +
MINSHALL +
MOOREHEAD +
MOSHER +
SCHENCK +
SCHERER p+
Ashley -
Cook -
Feighan -
Hays -
Kirwan -
Moeller -
Vanik -

OKLAHOMA
BELCHER +
Albert -
Edmondson -
Jarman +
Steed -
Wickersham -

OREGON
DURNO +
NORBLAD +
Green -
Ullman -

PENNSYLVANIA
(Philadelphia)
Barrett -
Byrne -
Granahan -
Green -
Nix -
Toll -

PENNSYLVANIA
(Pittsburgh)
CORBETT -
FULTON -
Holland -
Moorhead -

PENNSYLVANIA
(Rest of State)
CURTIN +
DAGUE +
FENTON -
GAVIN -
GOODLING +
KEARNS -
KUNKEL +
MILLIKEN +
SAYLOR -
SCHNEEBELI +
SCHWEIKER +
SCRANTON -
VAN ZANDT -
WHALLEY -
Clark -
Dent -
Flood -
Morgan -
Rhodes -
Walter -

RHODE ISLAND
Fogarty -
St. Germain -

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ashmore +
Dorn +
Hemphill -
McMillan o
C. Riley +
Rivers -

SOUTH DAKOTA
BERRY +
REIFEL +

TENNESSEE
BAKER +
L. REECE +
Bass -
Davis o
Everett -
Evins p-
Frazier o
Loser -
Murray +

TEXAS
ALGER +
Beckworth +
Brooks -
Burleson +
Casey +
Dowdy +
Fisher +
Gonzalez -
Kilgore +
Mahon +
Patman -
Poage +
Purcell -
Roberts -
Rogers +
Rutherford +
Teague -
Thomas -
Thompson -
Thornberry -
Wright -
Young -

UTAH
King -
Peterson -

VERMONT
STAFFORD +

VIRGINIA
BROYHILL +
POFF +
Abbitt +
Downing +
Gary +
Hardy +
Harrison p+
Jennings -
Smith +
Tuck +

WASHINGTON
HORAN +
MAY +
PELLY +
TOLLEFSON +
WESTLAND +
Hansen -
Magnuson -

WEST VIRGINIA
MOORE -
Bailey -
Hechler -
Kee -
Slack -
Staggers -

WISCONSIN
BYRNES +
LAIRD +
O'KONSKI -
SCHADEBERG +
THOMSON +
VAN PELT +
Johnson -
Kastenmeier -
Reuss -
Zablocki -

WYOMING
HARRISON +

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Section Three
September 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

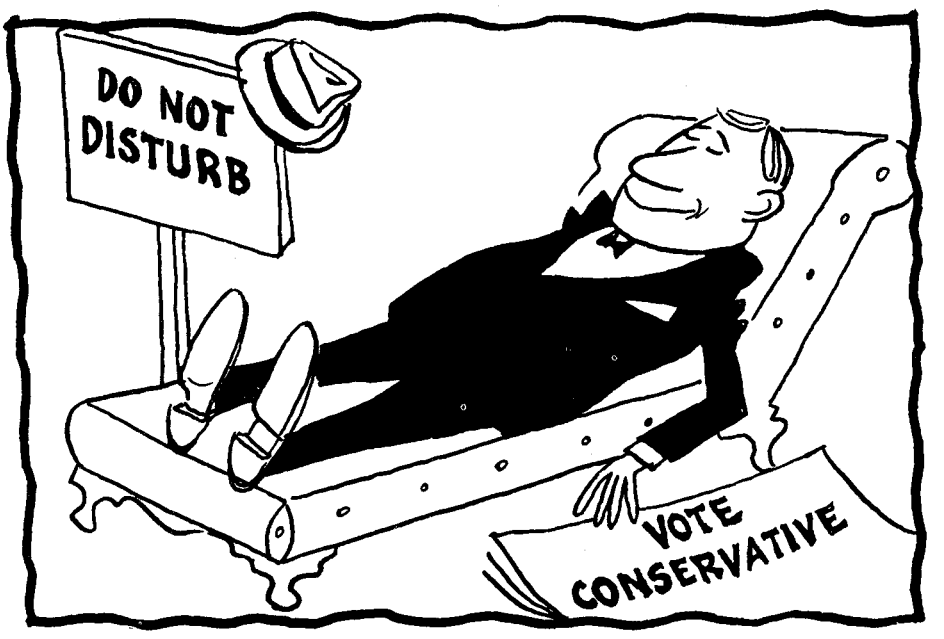
'Operation Eastern Shore'

HOW THE AFL-CIO PLANS TO CAPTURE 'SAFE' CONSERVATIVE SEATS

THE SECRET:

"Lull the Conservatives to Sleep"

IT COULD HAPPEN IN YOUR DISTRICT!



By W. B. HICKS, JR.

Assistant Publisher, HUMAN EVENTS

Under the direction of labor leaders in Washington, the labor-liberal leaders in your state have been quietly laying plans for a blitz that will provide a decisive victory this fall even in areas considered "safely conservative."

This is the story of "Operation Eastern Shore."

In 1958, by a spectacular coup, the Democrats captured a "sure Republican" congressional seat on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The congressman's most devoted admirers were so certain that he couldn't lose that they took advantage of Election Day to go fishing. "Why go to the polls when my vote isn't needed?" they said.

The scene of this coup by the AFL-CIO was the 1st Congressional District in Maryland. That very conservative district contained very few union members. Republican Edward T. Miller had represented it for 12 years. He had built up valuable seniority. His followers thought his election would be a shoo-in. But the chiefs of COPE had decided otherwise. They knew that overconfidence creates a fertile field for the opposition.

For months prior to election, their agents had been quietly working in the district. They made a census, card-indexing every household, recording which voters might vote their way and which might vote against them. Then they began the campaign to register the voters who were inclined in their direction—*being careful not to register those who would vote against them.*

"No noise, no hullabaloo, no publicity"—especially nothing relating AFL-CIO to the campaign. They were deeply conscious of their failure in 1950 to defeat Senator Taft when they went into Ohio with tremendous fanfare, declaring that they were going to liquidate the co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act. But, on that occasion, the violent nature of the anti-Taft publicity spurred the conservative forces into extraordinary activity. Taft won by more than 400,000—carrying every industrial county in the state. Labor leaders recognized their tactical error. Ever since they have played down their activity in conservative districts—until Blitz-Day has arrived.

Republicans in the Eastern Shore district were not disturbed by the COPE campaign. It seemed no more than a routine, nonpartisan "get-out-the-vote" drive. Why worry about that? But the voters COPE intended to "get out" were the Democratic voters—*NOT* the Republican voters. Conservative households, once detected by the census, were thereafter shunned—lulled to sleep and encouraged to stay home.

Quietly, the labor forces built up an effective organization, complete from top to bottom. Then, in the final two weeks, an abundance of literature was flung into the district.

One reason for the non-activity of the conservatives was that the anti-Miller propaganda was not sent to them. The mailings and the hand distributions went to COPE-majority neighborhoods. Some of the handbills were signed by committees whose official designation purposely gave no hint of their real source.

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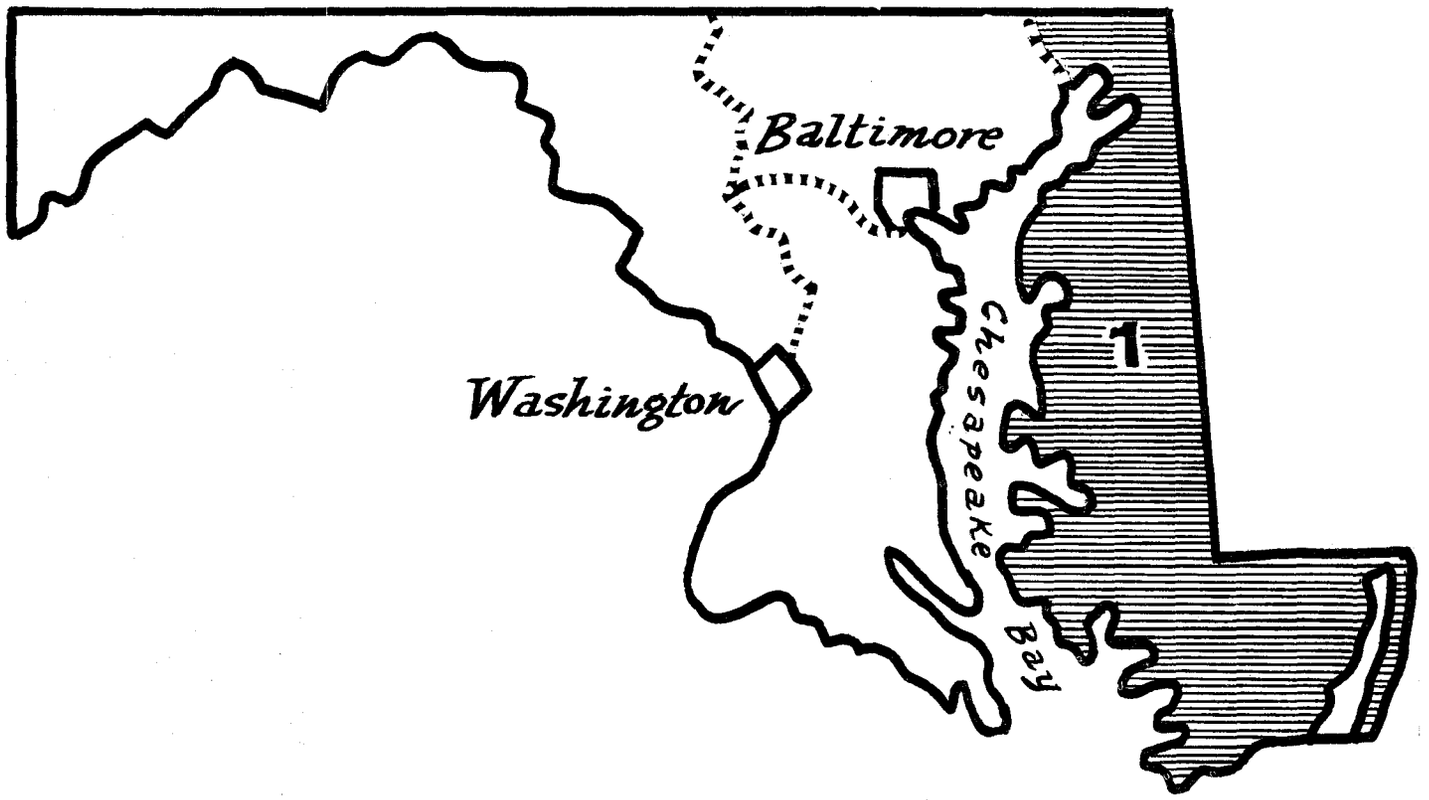

On the morning after election came the shock. Miller* had lost by an eyelash, but a miss is as good as a mile.

In the four years since that pilot operation, the AFL-CIO has conducted "Operation Eastern Shore Schools" to train its agents to go into other areas with the same procedure.

Some of those areas may be in your state.

Labor can throw vast money and manpower resources into every soft spot in the nation. A "soft spot" is a spot in which overconfident conservatives are vulnerable to surprise attack. Where conservatives boast, "Our members of the legislature and congressmen can't be beat," that area is pinpointed on the "Operation Eastern Shore" map.

COPE looks upon a non-Presidenual election year as the special year of opportunity. In the exciting Presidential years, most conservatives go to the polls; they get their families out. They may even volunteer for door-bell ringing.

But in non-Presidential elections, there is little glamour and election activity. There seems to be less at stake. So conservatives devote their time to their business, their hobbies, their social life. Even on November 6th, in many districts, only half of them will go to the polls.

But NOT SO with the AFL-CIO forces. They have a million shop stewards and local union officials whom they can command. They have staffs paid by the unions to see that every union member registers and votes—and gets all the adults in his family to do likewise.

If the post-election checkup of election board records shows that the union man or any member of his family failed to vote, he receives a sharp warning that he did not prove himself on Election Day to be a "good union man." To be so negatively rated may be disastrous to him when he calls upon the union to decide what his seniority is, to adjust a grievance or to get a union-controlled well-paying job for himself or a member of his family.

Thus operate the liberal-labor forces. They get their FULL STRENGTH to the polls in off-year elections WHEN MOST CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED in conservative districts.

If the voters in your district feel sure that their conservative candidates "are unbeatable," it is your duty to awaken them to the danger. In the off-years, you should build up the habit of registering voters and getting them to the polls. Keep the troops in training. Teach conservatives how to influence others.

TAKE NO CHANCES. Call your friends together. Get them into politics. The future of your beloved country requires full participation of the thinking, self-responsible portions of the electorate.

If voting is left only to those who believe the government owes them a living, the decline of this great republic will be accelerated.

Remind your friends of Edward Everett Hale's immortal lines:

"I am only one, but I am one.

"I can't do everything, but I can do something.

"And what I can do, that I ought to do.

"And what I ought to do, by the grace of God I shall do."

*Miller, a staunch conservative, is now the Republican nominee for the US Senate from Maryland. He is the underdog. But he has an army of enthusiastic supporters who are not making the 1958 mistake of underestimating their problems. THEREFORE, his chances this year are regarded as GOOD-TO-EXCELLENT.

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Section Four
September 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The 35-Hour Work Week

Labor's Latest Goal Would Bring Disaster to the US Economy

By HANS F. SENNHOLZ
Chairman, Economics Department, Grove City [Pa.] College

WITH THE DARK CLOUDS of recession and unemployment reappearing on the economic horizon, the old "contra-cyclical" recipes are once again sold to the American public. While Washington officials consider measures that would increase total spending, labor officials have launched a nationwide campaign for legislation to cut the work week to 35 hours with 40 hours' pay.

They are convinced that the high rate of unemployment is a long-range problem that needs a long-range solution. The shorter work week as a means of spreading the available work is offered as such a solution.

An economist is aghast at this brand of economic reasoning. He wonders whether the labor leaders sincerely believe in it, or whether it merely constitutes an attempt at shifting the responsibility for the unemployment that is of their own making.

The notion of a given quantity of available work that must be better spread is at the bottom of this thinking. But although it is very popular, it is also very fallacious.

As long as our world is no paradise there is an infinite amount of work to be done. Any businessman worthy of the name knows that there is always work to be done. But he may not be able to afford the help which he could use in his business.

Employment and unemployment are economic phenomena that are determined by prices, wages and profits. A person is employed as long as his total labor costs, which include his wages, fringe benefits and payroll taxes, do not exceed the employer's income from the labor. A worker whose employment is profitable to the businessman can never be unemployed. On the other hand, a worker whose employment inflicts losses on businessmen must stay unemployed. In fact, he is not employable no matter how skilled, intelligent, young and industrious he may be.

Unemployment is a labor cost phenomenon. Wherever labor is priced out of the market unemployment inevitably results.

This is why the strongholds of labor unions are our centers of unemployment. Detroit, Pittsburgh, the coal-mining districts of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the New England states are examples in case.

A REDUCTION of the work week to 35 hours with 40 hours' pay would, of course, increase the employment costs per unit of output. If the employer should want to produce 40 hours per week in order to better utilize his capital investment, he will have to pay time and a half on the last five hours. Labor costs will rise 12.5 per cent on the first 35 hours and 50 per cent on the last five. If he should retain additional help in order to avoid the costly overtime pay, he probably faces higher costs on the part of his substitute help.

Labor Justifies the 35-Hour Week

"We have explored every hopeful avenue, used all our efforts at persuasion at the legislative and executive levels, and acceded to advice and counsel to wait the better times that were certain to come. . . ."

"Our urgings and demands for a wider range of remedial measures have been to no avail . . . and the economy has at no time reached the position at which full employment was even approachable. . .and there is no reason to expect that position can be reached in the forseeable future."

". . . 57 months of intolerable unemployment makes this campaign mandatory."

—AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Now are increases in wage costs actually increases in spending power? This question must be answered negatively.

When labor productivity remains the same, wage increases merely transfer purchasing power from employers to workers. There is no net addition to purchasing power.

It is true this shift leads to different patterns of spending. Undoubtedly, wage increases tend to increase the demand for consumers goods and stimulate consumption. But, on the other hand, employers who lose this very amount of spending power would restrict their spending on consumers goods and producers goods. Especially, producer-goods industries would suffer from declining purchasing power on the part of businessmen.

BUT THE LABOR UNIONS reject these arguments on the following grounds: If businessmen pay higher wages, they argue, the money will return to them through increased sales which in turn will stimulate business, including producer-goods industries.

This reasoning reminds us of the joker who tried to convince a shopkeeper that the gift of a $10 bill would not only benefit him but also the shopkeeper, for he would promise to spend the ten dollars to purchase goods from the shopkeeper.

The purchasing power argument also assumes that businessmen hold excess funds that can be taken from them. However, there are undoubtedly enterprises that operate at losses. Especially at the present, many profit margins are declining. If labor unions now increase the operating costs, the effect is not the stimulation of business, as they claim, but a further depression.

MOST AMERICAN ENTERPRISES earn what in accounting terminology is called a profit. The economist, however, knows that this "profit" merely

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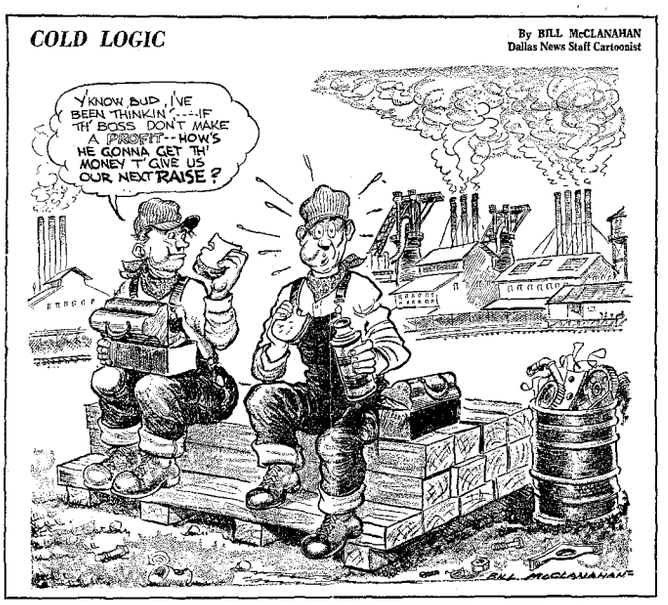
COLD LOGIC
By BILL McCLANAHAN
Dallas News Staff Cartoonist
Y'KNOW, BUD, I'VE BEEN THINKIN'---IF TH' BOSS DON'T MAKE A PROFIT--HOW'S HE GONNA GET TH' MONEY T' GIVE US OUR NEXT RAISE?

constitutes *interest* on the owner's own invested capital, which accrues to him because production takes place over time.

If the labor unions should succeed in wresting this income from businessmen, production must eventually come to a grinding halt. No additional capital will be placed at the disposal of the industry whose interest accrual is distributed to workers instead of owners. The liquid capital of the industry will even be withdrawn and either held in cash by the owner, perhaps even consumed, or shifted to other employment where interest can still accrue. The immediate effect would be a disastrous depression in which a multiple amount of capital would be withdrawn from production for lack of capital income.

FINALLY THERE ARE a few enterprises that actually earn "profits." Through correct anticipation of future economic conditions businessmen may earn what economists call "entrepreneurial profits." For instance, through buying at a time when prices are low and selling at a time when prices are higher, they may earn inventory profits. Of course such profits are connected with risk that not infrequently leads to losses.

Now, suppose a businessman succeeds in earning a true profit which is distributed to his workers. If he should happen to suffer a loss the following year, would the unions allow a readjustment of wages? The answer is simple. Undoubtedly the unions would insist on the wage rates that were determined by profits in the past. The businessman's loss must be borne by him alone.

DISTRIBUTION of a man's profits to workers would eliminate his incentive for risk-taking. Why should he risk his capital to provide for the future if he can only suffer losses? He will therefore refrain from all adjustments that involve risk on account of the uncertainty of the future. Thus our economy would lose its ability to change and adjust.

All these deliberations are utterly foreign to union leaders and their "economists." They demand "more" and "more" and "more" regardless of the disastrous consequences to the nation and ultimately their own members. Their sociological message is envy and conflict, and their economic signification is lower productivity and unemployment.

Realization of a 35-hour work week would be disastrous. It is strange indeed that the labor unions propose this reduction of the worker's week at a time when our American way of life is in mortal danger from the onslaught of world collectivism. Realization of the union program would cause the immediate collapse of the market economy and the sway of collectivism in the United States.

Twice within the last 30 years this reasoning was exploded conclusively and dramatically. The National Industrial Recovery Act of June 17, 1933, provided for industry codes that raised wage rates and shortened working hours. It was estimated that between July and December, 1933, labor costs per unit of output increased by 54 per cent.[1] The effects were those described in the foregoing paragraph. From July, 1933, to December, 1933, industrial production dropped 25 per cent[2] and average unemployment during the year rose from 12.06 million to 12.83 million.[3]

In 1937, there was an immense union activity headed by the former Congress of Industrial Organizations under John L. Lewis and other labor groups. Through seizures of plants and sit-down strikes, the unions succeeded in raising wages rapidly and reducing industrial output. As a consequence, within an eight-month period industrial production dropped 34.5 per cent[4] and unemployment rose from 7.7 million to 10.39 million.[5]

The Wage and Hour Act of June 25, 1938, contained the same seed of disaster. It provided that the work week was to be limited to 44 hours during the first year, 42 hours the second year and 40 hours thereafter. The fact that these portentious provisions did not *increase* unemployment from 10 million to at least 15 million was due to the outbreak of war in Europe and the following conversion of the American economy to war production, which was to be financed by enormous inflation. Of course, monetary depreciation lowers real wages and other business costs and thus may offset government and union measures that increase costs.

REALIZATION of the 35-hour work week would have far-reaching effects. It would not only create mass unemployment but also set "employed" labor free for employment during the lengthy time of leisure. Many of the workers employed for only 35 hours would seek supplementary jobs during their longer leisure time.

"Do-it-yourself" activities would increase, which certainly would not be welcomed by the affected industries. The additional supply of labor would exert a considerable pressure on, and tend to lower the wages of all, industries that permit free labor entrance.

We can conceive of only one way toward the 35-hour week without these ill effects. The worker who wants to work only 35 hours must acquiesce to an appropriate wage reduction. But, unfortunately, such a reduction would conflict with the basic union principle of "more pay for less work."

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1 - Arthur Robert Burns, "The First Phase of the National Industrial Recovery Act, 1933," *Political Science Quarterly*, June, 1934.

2 - *Ibid.*

3 - Stanley Lebergott, "Annual Estimates in United States. Measurement and Behavior of Unemployed," National Bureau of Economic Research, 1957.

4 - *Federal Reserve System Charts on Bank Credit, Money Rates and Business*, November 9, 1939. pp. 34-35.

5 - Stanley Lebergott, *op. cit.*

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Section Five
September 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

George S. McGovern, Liberals' Darling

The ADA Looks at South Dakota

By THEODORE L. HUMES

IT IS QUITE PROBABLE that the people of Europe know more about South Dakota as a result of the recent Telstar showing of famed Mt. Rushmore than *avant-garde* Broadway columnists, including James Wechsler. Of course, Mr. Wechsler is more than a mere Broadway political columnist: he is, as Edward R. Murrow would say, a "columnist of not inconsiderable talent." Among Mr. Wechsler's encomiums might be mentioned his claim as one of the three founders of Americans for Democratic Action—the ADA—which seems to have more officials in the Kennedy Administration than Billie Sol Estes had ammonia tanks.

The ADA numbers among its present or former members about 50 New Frontiersmen occupying high and strategic government posts in Washington, including Cabinet officers, diplomats (one of its founders was recently ordered from Peru as the result of his mischievous intervention in local politics—an undeniable ADA trait), Presidential "advisers" (most notably Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.) and various key officials. All in all, the ADA is nothing to fool around with in Washington or anywhere else.

NORMALLY the *avant-garde* columnists do not concern themselves with the vagaries of South Dakota politics. The really sharp ones are probably aware that the Bad Lands are located in this state, and now they have been introduced to Mt. Rushmore, although the latter they will continue to ignore until the smiling countenance of Franklin D. Roosevelt is deified in stone along with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

The object of Mr. Wechsler's apparent concern is that the Democratic candidate for the Senate in South Dakota, George S. McGovern, will almost certainly go down to defeat unless the "emotional and fiscal resources" of the New York liberal element are enlisted to aid his candidacy—defeated, that is, by the "rightist" Senator Joseph Bottum and the "subsidies invariably provided for Republican candidates by the wealthy agricultural interests of the state."

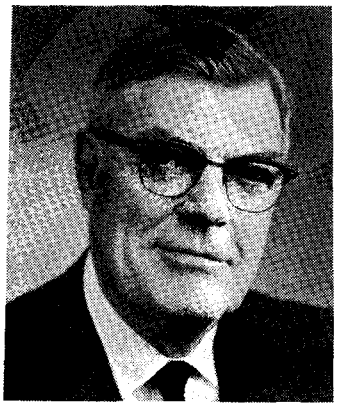
On the other hand, bemoaned Mr. Wechsler in a column dated July 12: "There is no organized labor movement of any dimension on his [McGovern's] side; there is only the National Farmers Union, whose treasury never bulges, and the good will of many people whose bank accounts cannot match the generosity of their sentiments."

So there it is in a nutshell: what Wechsler would call an "affluent Rightist" supported by inexhaustible resources and bulging treasuries against the common man's candidate—a victim of the state's "one-party press," the true epitome of liberalism, " . . . so decent and serious a citizen who can break the sound barriers of South Dakota . . .," a candidate who must come to l'il ole New York, hat in hand, apprehensive in "the awkward, painful business of asking people for money," with the help and assistance of one who truly knows the plight of the impoverished candidate, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

"It might be assumed that McGovern would have preferred to treat this caucus as an underground rendezvous," Wechsler solemnly assured us. "No doubt his right-wing Republican opponent, felicitously named Joe Bottum, will seek to exploit the news that McGovern came to this alien principality for help. But McGovern quietly disclaimed any desire for secrecy."

Senator Bottum, Champion of Freedom

A NATIVE SON of South Dakota, Senator Joseph H. Bottum, 59, is a rugged, free-swinging spokesman for the theory that government should do for people only what they cannot do for themselves. His mother was a school teacher in the Dakota Territory and his father a circuit judge in Faulk County, South Dakota, when Joe Bottum, Jr., was born in 1903.



BOTTUM

An outspoken advocate of fiscal responsibility and responsiveness of the government to the people, Bottum has made his position crystal clear against pervasive, creeping regulations that smother initiative and shackle enterprise.

Bottum, who served as state lieutenant governor prior to his appointment to the vacancy created by the death of Senator Francis Case, is an excellent campaigner and a personable candidate. McGovern's far-left voting record in 1957-61 will not escape Bottum's attention.

Bottum's planks in the forthcoming South Dakota campaign are stated in the typical forthright clarity of his speech: he thinks the national debt is too high; he is against deficit spending; he is against an insensibly growing government that is weakening America's international stature. His first key vote in Washington was against the Administration's medicare scheme.

His views of a free America were ably set forth in a recent talk:

"As I stand on the floor of the Senate today and hear those cynical people make fun of profits, make fun of business, who paint American business as something bad because it makes a profit and its business is large, it makes me sick and fills me with firm resolve.

"I mean to carry back to my own people the importance of this great American system that has produced the kind of country that we live in.... We have individualists and, if they are left alone, they can solve their own destiny.

"I realize government has taken on additional functions which must be carried on in the progress of this country. But there is no program, there is no new idea worth a nickel if it means putting chains on the wrist of the American farmer or American businessman."

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NOW ONLY the extremely naive would presume to ask Mr. Wechsler how he knows that Senator Bottum will make political capital out of this "mission of mercy" to the Big City. And if you deign to ask Wechsler (1) whether he knows ANYTHING about Senator Bottum and (2) does he have any reason for believing that Senator Bottum will inject this into the campaign, why you run the risk of being told, "You are an idiot!"—or, "Obviously I write for people of decidedly superior intellectual attainment." Thus spoke Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., to columnist Henry J. Taylor.

So, idiot, don't ask Mr. Wechsler foolish questions. If he says that Senator Bottum is a right-wing opponent of questionable political scruples, lolling in limitless campaign funds coming from "know-nothings," then you better darned-well believe it. After all, it has the imprimatur of James Wechsler (out of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.).

Let us assume that it became necessary for Senator Bottum to go to New York to seek campaign funds with the assistance of the conservative element of that area. Can't one hear the ululations coming from the Post? The Nation? The Reporter? Can't one see the headlines: "Out of State Money Poured into South Dakota"; "Rightists Attempting to Buy South Dakota Election"; "Voters Demand to Know Source of Bottum's Funds"?

What an opportunity for the Washington *Post* to intone: "This is but another example of the urgent need for Federal subsidization of Federal political campaigns. It will be Congress' duty to determine, if Senator Bottum is elected, the source of his funds, and any other unethical practices in determination of his right to sit in the Senate of the United States."

WHY A NEW YORK liberal should be interested in the outcome of South Dakota's Senate race was easily explained by Wechsler. He told would-be McGovern campaign contributors:

"The ratio of tangible return on even a small South Dakota investment is plainly higher than in most states: the shift of one Senate seat, whatever the locale, can be a long-range triumph, especially if the nominee is as impressive a character as McGovern.

"One had a certain envy that the Democrats of South Dakota (population slightly over 2,000,000 [*sic*]) could produce so estimable a standard-bearer while the Democrats of New York grope and groan over their search for candidates.

"To a degree, moreover, the South Dakota contest has large national overtones."

So South Dakota conservatives can stand forewarned: this is one race the liberals would like to win. Incidentally, for the record, South Dakota's 1960 population was 680,514—not the two million-plus claimed by Wechsler.

WECHSLER IS OPTIMISTIC about McGovern's chances against Senator Bottum, suggesting, however, that McGovern's defeat in 1960 by Senator Karl E. Mundt was clearly the result of "a deftly timed and improper indorsement of Mundt from J. Edgar Hoover."

"McGovern's chances of victory are regarded as strong," avers Mr. Wechsler, but McGovern faces "the 20-to-1 opposition of the South Dakota press," coupled with the aforementioned rapacious and well-heeled "agricultural interests" who plainly cannot appreciate Mr. McGovern's virtues as do Messrs. Wechsler and Schlesinger.

Now, it is probably a safe bet that Mr. Wechsler does not know Senator Bottum, has never met him, knows nothing of his background (save that furnished by Mr. McGovern), has read none of his pronouncements, and clearly does not have the faintest idea of where Mr. Bottum stands on the relevant issues of the day. Yet, instinctively, Mr. Wechsler knows Senator Bottum's entire political, economic and social orientation.

For instance, Mr. Wechsler knows that Senator Bottum will label McGovern a "do-gooder," a "bleeding heart" and a "welfare stater"—perhaps even before Senator Bottum knows this. But, then, this is one of the many interesting facets of the ADA: its uncanny ability to know what you are going to say even before you yourself say it; even as the ADA knows what is best for you—or how best to spend your money!

Yes, a decidedly uncanny ability, even as McGovern when a congressman in 1957-61 had the brilliant ability to sponsor a bill to reduce the national debt at the same time he was proposing and voting for every spending scheme in the book.

McGovern as a congressman had a lot to say also about inflation—in fact, he sponsored a bill to require the largest corporations to publish proposed price increases before the Federal Trade Commission. Of course, this was before President Kennedy showed how to discourage price increases without really trying.

NOW, HOW DOES this image of the poor l'il liberal going to the Big City, hat in hand with Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and Hubert Humphrey to give him moral support), asking for pennies to buck those big, well-heeled farmers of South Dakota, stack up? If 1958 is any indication, George McGovern needn't worry about selling the family heirlooms to support his campaign.

First of all, the AFL-CIO's ubiquitous COPE (not one to skimp on a liberal where members' dues are concerned) gave a sizeable contribution to the McGovern effort. In all, he spent almost three times as much as the Republican loser, Joe Foss. Obviously, Mr. Foss didn't realize that big money, like $900 for five minutes of statewide TV time, could be raised "without rising"—as Mr. Wechsler said Senator Bottum could do.

As a college sophomore, McGovern won a state oratorical contest with a speech called "My Brother's Keeper." (It was not about the Kennedys.) "This," according to Wechsler, "was a statement of his McGovern's belief in man's responsibility to mankind . . . ." The political, social and economic orientation of McGovern is centered in the proposition that the people are a lot of dumb sheep waiting to be shorn by a benevolent government, and the solution to all the ills to which the flesh is heir is massive government intervention and control.

This is what McGovern means when he says—according to Wechsler—that he wants "to campaign against the idea that 'government is the enemy' and that there is some fatal conflict between a responsive Federal government and individual freedom."

If you believe this, dear readers, then you might as well believe that Assyria, Babylon, Greece and Rome are just places on a map.

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Section Six
September 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The Base of the Pyramid

You Are Needed At Precinct Level

By JULEE SHORT

THE ATMOSPHERE in the room was hushed. Sitting on that hard bench, I was so tense my mouth felt like it was stuffed with cotton.

A friend got up and said, "I nominate Mrs. Short for vice chairman."

Someone seconded the motion.

"Are there any other nominations?" the chairman asked.

Silence.

My friend rose again. "I move that we nominate Mrs. Short by acclamation.

The motion was seconded and carried and in less than three minutes I had been elected vice chairman of the Stephens County (Oklahoma) Republican Committee.

All my worries about being elected had been silly.

There were no speeches, no competition, no challenges, as one candidate after another was duly elected just as I had been. No one knew whether any of the officers elected that day had any knowledge of the operation of a political party unit. No one knew whether we'd work at it or not.

No one had even asked me what my political convictions were. I could have been a Communist, and no one knew, and, what was worse, apparently didn't care. My only qualification was the fact that I was willing to serve.

While serving I learned two things. One was that most people have no conception of how a political party functions. The other was that, even among those who do know, very few really care.

In my new job of vice chairman, I attended state committee meetings and conventions and a national committee meeting. I learned that the same situation which existed in my county also existed in many other places. People, generally, didn't know the elementary facts concerning political parties.

For years I had read articles about politics. All gave the same kind of advice—be informed, be active. All very good advice, but none of it went far enough. The "X" quality that was missing in all of them was the how-to-do-it aspect of being politically active. What, then, does being politically active really consist of?

It begins, like the articles say, with being informed. This means more than just reading a daily newspaper or a weekly newsmagazine. It means rereading history and studying the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Federalist Papers. It means learning the significant political ideas which have been handed down to us across the centuries. Once a person arrives at his own particular political philosophy, he must take action. The only effective political action is through a political party.

He may have a difficult time deciding which party's philosophy more nearly approaches his own. It is simply not true that there is no difference in our two parties today. Intensive study of voting records of one's congressman and other political figures will bear this out, as will study of literature issued by both parties. While there are similarities between liberals in both parties, and between conservatives in both, when one has finished a careful study of both parties, he can come to but one conclusion. One of them will more closely carry out his political beliefs than the other.

An intelligent decision having been made, the voter, after checking with the local election board to find out about registration times, registers according to his belief.

This allows him to vote in the primary and lets him stand up and be counted with his political friends. His name is listed with others registered the same way he is. His county committee puts his name on their list for his precinct.

The mere fact that the party has his name gives it

JULEE SHORT, wife of Duncan, Oklahoma, attorney Jack Short, is vice chairman of the Stephens County Republican Committee. She is very active in PTA work and has been in the forefront of the battle against Federal aid to education in Oklahoma.

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an indication of how he may vote. It can call upon him for both party work and money. Without his name it can do neither.

IT SEEMS TERRIBLY ELEMENTARY, but many people do not know what a precinct consists of. It is nothing in the world but your neighborhood. It is designated according to boundaries set by the local election board. Attend your next precinct meeting. It is there that grass roots politics begins with the election of precinct officers.

There are, of course, many other things which may take place at the meeting. You might discuss current political issues, such as right-to-work laws, reapportionment, taxes, education, etc. Resolutions on these issues might be drafted, after a vote has been taken, and sent to the county committee's resolutions committee. Party literature may be passed out. You might meet party candidates.

Be sure that your precinct is organized and have officers elected who will best present your ideas to the county convention. If no one else wants the job, take it yourself.

After the campaign begins, precinct chairmen will contact you and others in your precinct for necessary party work, and to ask you to help raise funds to carry on party operations.

If you have been elected precinct chairman, you will be a delegate to your county convention. As such you are an elected representative of your neighbors.

Immediately above you is a ward chairman. A ward comprises several precincts. In a large city there may be area chairmen.

A political organization is like a pyramid, with a broad base composed of precincts, on top of them the wards, then areas, cities and counties, with the state committee near the top. At the summit is the national committee. It also resembles a ladder—if someone knocks out the bottom rungs, the whole ladder collapses.

As one of the important lower rungs, a precinct chairman, you attend the county convention, where county officers are elected. They serve as a connecting link between county and state. It is highly important that county officers be of high caliber, that they are not only loyal to the party, intelligent and willing to serve locally, but willing to sacrifice their time and money to attend state committee meetings.

They formulate county policies, see that they are carried out and act as public relations liaison with the local press. They inform area and ward chairmen about county activities. They hold rallies, set up county headquarters, raise funds, solicit candidates to run for county offices. They attend state conventions and state committee meetings, then relay information gained there to local party members.

State officers are elected at state conventions by delegates chosen in county conventions. They are instrumental in choosing members of the state committee, setting policy, writing state platforms, cooperating with national committee members, and raising funds for state and national offices.

The person who is active in the party may be instrumental in seeing that party platforms are written to conform closely to his ideas and ideals in setting party policy. He may do this on the precinct level with resolutions. He may do it on the county level with resolutions which are forwarded to the state resolutions committee. If he has worked very hard for the party, he may even be chosen to be on the state resolutions and policy committee which actually hammers out the state platform. While this is later voted upon by delegates to the state convention (sometimes resolutions are offered from the floor), the platform usually is about what the platform committee has made it.

BELIEVE ME, there is no greater thrill than to be part of a resolutions and policy (or platform) committee. Here is the republican form of government in action. The battles which take place are charged with excitement. Each member is given ample opportunity to voice his views. When all sides have been heard, regardless of the outcome, there is the satisfaction of knowing that an effort has been made to settle things in a democratic way. It is a never to be forgotten thrill to know that some of the things you and your friends and neighbors believe in are becoming a part of party goals.

The same procedure is followed at national conventions where national committee members, elected by their respective states, work on national policy and goals.

One who is active in the party also has opportunities to help select candidates. Often, after a man is elected, he doesn't give you the kind of representation you want. The fault is yours if you have nothing to do with party affairs. Writing letters to him is like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. Be active in the party! Attend meetings where potential candidates can be met. Then encourage men of the right caliber to run for office.

Once your man decides to run, support him with everything you've got. Write letters, make telephone calls, put up signs, raise money, hold coffee hours, attend rallies, and do other things needed to win.

Financial support is an important item. Although people know it takes money to campaign, they too often feel that this has nothing to do with them. It has everything to do with winning an election because you can't get anywhere without it. It takes money for postage, advertising, transportation, radio and television time, bumper stickers, brochures and billboards.

All too often, political parties and candidates are supported largely through the financial efforts of a few men or an organization dedicated to having a captive candidate. This is simply not possible when a nominee receives financial support from a large number of contributors. A few dollars each from you and thousands of others is far better than one person giving $100,000. That individual would rightly feel that he has a vested interest in the candidate, whereas, if a candidate has received support from many people, none of them can dictate how he is to vote.

If you really want government of the people and for the people, it must be by the people. The people is you, working through your party.

The alternative is government *of* professional politicians, *for* the benefit of professional politicians and *by* professional politicians. This can only lead to bureaucratic dictatorship and loss of our freedom.

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Section Seven
September 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Chain Reaction

How 29 Gift Subscriptions Grew to More Than 70

By P. ARTHUR BONNEY

AT THE JULY Political Action Conference, many persons discussed gift subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS, wondering how useful they are, how many subscribe thereafter, *etc.* I would like to tell you of my own experience with one list of gift subscriptions.

During April, 1961, I sent in a total of 29 gift subscriptions. A study of this list after approximately a year has shown the following: Fifteen persons on that list are subscribing annually to HUMAN EVENTS. Four fairly regularly read copies of others who did subscribe. Of the remaining ten, three made a point of thanking me for their gift subscriptions. Two others commented that it was "interesting" but that their budget was too tight. I do not know the status of the other five. For all I know, they COULD BE subscribers.

One of my original subscribers took some copies to a professional meeting and showed them around. He then proceeded to "sell" 17 trial subscriptions for five weeks. Of this group, eight became permanent subscribers. Two of these eight circularized their friends with gift subscriptions, and they tell me they got 11 others! Any results of the 11 "fourth-generation" subscribers are to date unreported to us.

Another of my original subscribers persuaded his partner to *invest* in some of the "Newburgh Story" reprints (July 14, 1961) which were sent to selected customers along with regular business correspondence. This led to eight new subscribers.

Another of my original subscribers took a fistful of reprints to a regional meeting of the American Legion and attempted to introduce a resolution to have the Legion buy subscriptions as gifts to college libraries. He was ruled out of order. During a recess, many of his fellow Legionnaires approached him to ask more about HUMAN EVENTS. His answers produced a "hatful of bucks"—with addresses for five-week trial subscriptions. He reported to me that six of those have since told him that they are subscribing regularly.

REVIEWING RESULTS with others of my original subscribers, there are reports of about a dozen additional subscribers. From my original 29, this totals *over seventy* whom we traced—now benefiting from a refreshing look at the nation's course in history by reading HUMAN EVENTS.

P. Arthur Bonney

Middletown, New York

One of my friends—who did not subscribe—was so disturbed after reading the facts about the weird money ideas of the New Frontiersmen that his work was suffering due to his lack of sleep. He began to give the envelopes from HUMAN EVENTS unopened to a friend in his car pool. Recently he noticed this friend and another from the same department in the firm reading HUMAN EVENTS during their lunch hour.

I have no way of tracing past a certain point how many of the newer subscribers in the "third or fourth generation" may have done recruiting and I have no way of knowing how many subscribers have come from those odd copies left in offices. It really could be a hundred!

The increase in the number of subscribers is gratifying but nowhere nearly as much as the fact that many of these new subscribers are now engaging in active politics! Several who had never done anything at all in politics became election-day doorbell ringers, have been writing letters to newspapers or doing something else constructive.

Naturally, as you know, I keep sending in more gift subscriptions from time to time. After all, this missionary work is the least I can do to make up for the damage done to the nation and world by my late Hyde Park neighbor.

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More Letters from HUMAN EVENTS Readers

"I Am Enclosing a Check"

CORNING, N. Y.—I believe the No. 1, magazine, format would have at least two advantages: (1) reach more people and (2) be a more convenient form to store or to pass to friends, especially if the size is easy to hold and read. These advantages ought to offset the undesirability of advertising to the reader's eye. I am enclosing a check.

—Mrs. E. E. Magee.

"Thank You for the Opportunity"

CHICAGO, ILL.—I approve the change to the magazine format for the reason mainly stated as advantage No. 1. I think HUMAN EVENTS displayed on newsstands will reach more people, and the more people who read it and begin to think, the better for our country. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and vote.

—Mrs. Besse Edmett.

"I Shall Continue to Subscribe"

NORWALK, CONN.—I shall continue to subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS in whatever form you select. If in magazine style I hope you will try to keep articles together on one or two pages as at present so one or two pages could be mailed to a friend. As advertisers all represent free enterprise they should welcome this opportunity to present their products to those who believe in profits and not in socialism. I shall try to patronize your future advertisers—your capitalists.

—Frances Pryor.

Conservatives to Help

GRIFFIN, GA.—Attached is my check for $25 plus ten $1 subscriptions. It isn't much and I hope that each quarter I might be able to do this. Due to the efforts of several better conservatives and under the guidance of Mrs. J. Milton Lent of Savannah we are forming a conservative club that I hope will have as one of its goals the preservation of HUMAN EVENTS.

—D. B. Searcy, Jr.

Include Americanism Advertising

TAFT, CALIF.—After studying your four proposals for the future of HUMAN EVENTS, frankly I cannot select any one as the outstanding solution. Our family prefers the current format, size and the individual sections. This is ideal for quick reading of any one section. Individual sections may be saved for future reference or mailed to other interested persons without tearing up a magazine. Of course, this is simply a personal preference and we will continue to subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS regardless of the final outcome. If you go to the magazine format, we would prefer to see a size more like *The National Review* than like *This Week*. In addition, if you solicit advertising, please recall the recent words of Donald I. Rogers and apply them in reverse—include only advertising from responsible firms which preach and practice conservative American principles.

—Richard A. Wilson.

The "Four Vital Questions" asked readers to choose from four choices:

1. Changing the HUMAN EVENTS format to magazine-style, enabling it to carry advertising and to be sold on newsstands. (Reprints of popular articles would still be available, printed exactly like present-sized reprints.)
2. The present 16 to 20 pages of HUMAN EVENTS, published in the present format but increasing subscription price sufficiently for HUMAN EVENTS to become self-sustaining.
3. Continuing 16 to 20 pages in the present format at the present price, making up the deficit with an annual drive for $150,000 to $200,000.

4a. Cut back to eight pages.

4b. Print only the four-page news section. Omit the rest.

Cutting Down Size No Good

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—As I read your supplement, "What's Ahead for HUMAN EVENTS?," I was very interested in your comments about the wife's answer and your comments about students. To me, they seemed so right. We can get most of the spot news out of newspapers or from other sources. But the feature articles about urban renewal, medical care for the aged, Federal aid to education, or the State Department are invaluable to us students who are very interested in the conservative philosophy, the fallacies of liberal arguments, *etc.* With these first-hand *facts*, we can effectively prove our point. Thus cutting down the size of HUMAN EVENTS would do us absolutely no good. So we must keep the feature articles. Some of the small, more funny and more trivial anecdotes are not as useful to us—but still add to enjoyment and thus are still worthwhile to an extent. That is why I think a newsstand type format would be better.

—William L. Rawn, III.

Include More Historical Material

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—I urge you not to raise your subscription rates and to retain three- and six-month rates. As a student, it is difficult to obtain the $12.50 at any one time and is easier for me, though not for HUMAN EVENTS, to send $3.50 every three months. Perhaps a slightly higher rate, with a slightly lower rate to attract students, should be considered. Among my friends at Ohio State, many take advantage of special lower rates offered to students by such publications as *The National Review* and *Modern Age*. When discussing modern problems with liberals, I am often amazed and set back by the background and historical material which they easily insert into an argument. To help counter this, I suggest that HUMAN EVENTS include more historical material and basic conservative philosophy in its articles.

James D. Pritchard.

For Newsstand Sales

WEST SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—I feel that a magazine-style publication would best serve the reading public. At the present time, even the small yearly subscription charge is beyond the means of a great many people who would benefit from the information in this publication. A newsstand magazine, I think, is your answer.

—Mrs. Ida Merritt.

Wants More People to Read HUMAN EVENTS

ROCKFORD, ILL.—I have voted for No. 1 because I should like to see HUMAN EVENTS read by more people who are not believers in the conservative movement. However, if you do put HUMAN EVENTS out in magazine form, I hope that you will keep your written material on a plane that can be understood by the average worker.

—H. F. Collins.

"Let People Know You Exist"

DOTHAN, ALA.—HUMAN EVENTS should definitely be more widely circulated through newsstand sales and heavy promotion. We have a message to spread and it should be spread as extensively as possible, not just through word of mouth and short-term gift subscriptions. Let's le people know you exist.

—Don Speigner.

"On the Newsstands, a Very Good Idea"

DENVER, COLO.—I believe placing HUMAN EVENTS on the newsstands is a very good idea. A lot of people will read it who otherwise will never know that such information is available. I believe it will be easier to raise the money needed by increasing the price one or two dollars a year than by donations.

—Frank J. Dechant

"Your Wonderful Editorial Commentary"

GREENSBURG, PENN.—I have read and enjoyed HUMAN EVENTS only a short time. I have agreed with your position on all basic issues save one, the school prayer decision. It is so nice to have a publication slanted in my direction, at last! I would be delighted to see HUMAN EVENTS develop into a magazine with full weekly news coverage, in addition to your wonderful editorial commentary.

—Mrs. Don F. Hanlen.

$18 Per Year

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It would appear doubtful that an annual subscription rate of one or two dollars additionally would solve your problem. It seems to me that $18 per annum should show a profit despite some loss in circulation. Should this suggestion appear to you as impractical you might better convert to the tabloid-type publication.

—C. F. B. Roth.

Wants Single Section Only

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., N. Y.—I feel that you can do better by going back to the old four-page, Kiplinger-type of right-wing weekly periodical, rather than going into some kind of a hermaphroditic publication and rather than trying to run the HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference that you are now working on. It would seem to me that you could find somebody to pass these things on to, and help other people to take up the ground that you have broken for them.

—Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt.

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"We Heartily Approve"

ST. CHARLES, MO.—Insofar as we are concerned, we heartily approve the proposal to change HUMAN EVENTS to a magazine format, thereby facilitating handling of this valuable publication by newsstands—there are enough left-wing and liberal publications there now. I have long hoped for a good conservative magazine to appear with them. I hope you will be the ones to accomplish this.

—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Martin.

Small Businessman Goes into Politics

CARLSBAD, N. M.—Gentlemen, thank you for this opportunity to vote on the future of HUMAN EVENTS. Your publication is timely and highly informative. I am a small businessman who is accepting the challenge to enter active politics. I plan to enter the race in 1964 in an attempt to unseat some liberal Democrat in Eddy County. There has never been a Republican elected to public office in Eddy County. Your presentation has given me lots of fireworks to use against the liberal Democratic party and I want to thank you for it.

—Thomas A. Nord.

Should Reap a Profit

DALLAS, TEXAS—HUMAN EVENTS can be more influential if made available to those people who would probably not hear of it other than seeing it on newsstands, it will reach the masses. Also the time and the excellent articles of the men and women connected with HUMAN EVENTS makes it clear to me that those same individuals should reap the profit for their fine work; also to "spread the truth to more people."

—Mrs. John T. Coats

"My Boy Started Me"

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Any plan, just so you don't have to quit. My boy in a Bible college started me on it.

—Mrs. Viola Flick.

It Cuts "Socialistic Jargon" to Size

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—I consider HUMAN EVENTS one of the most vital, influential publications in our country today. It cuts the socialistic jargon of the Kennedy Administration down to size. I send $5 to help rebuild the fortunes of the paper.

—Florence E. Teager.

Millions Should Read It

STOCKTON, CALIF.—I feel that the more people who read HUMAN EVENTS, the shorter will be the time required to get the nation out of the present mess. The present form reaches only a selected few of the millions who should read it. Advertising would give us an opportunity to know and patronize businesses who believe in a sound fiscal policy for the nation and not the present socialistic policy.

—C. G. Woodward.

"Should Be on the Newsstands"

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—I feel very strongly that you should adopt choice No. 1. I have felt for a long time that HUMAN EVENTS should be on the newsstands. Thus, this choice not only solves the financial problem, but improves the magazine.

—Jim Reilly.

Extra Pages Are "Invaluable"

RAMONA, CALIF.—The extra sections are the real HUMAN EVENTS as far as most of your new readers are concerned. This is where we get our "ammunition." My wife was the local PTA president last year, and she really picked up the article about the PTA revolt—in fact, she used up a good many stamps getting out copies of that section to all the PTA members she knew or whose names she could get from the various rosters. Further, with the head starts you give us, writing letters to our senators and congressmen are almost a breeze. By all means retain the first (thumbnail) section for those who feel that they don't have the time to read anymore. I hope that they will soon come to realize that they had better, *somehow*, find time to read the whole newspaper—and with care. However, in our opinion, the so-called "new readers" are, reader for reader, as important for the task of saving America as the business executives "who haven't time to read." The new readers do *read* and *talk*, and usually, they *write*. Without the extra pages, HUMAN EVENTS wouldn't be very useful to us—with them it is almost invaluable.

—Fred and Laura Hawes.

For No Decrease in News

STRATFORD, TEXAS—If necessary, I will go along with fund-raising drives. Please do not cut down the amount of news you print, or the excellent quality of it. I do approve heartily of exposing many others to HUMAN EVENTS by placing it on newsstands.

—Mrs. Richard M. Buckles

"Must Stay in Business

ESTHERVILLE, IOWA—I am of the opinion that HUMAN EVENTS must stay in business for the good of our country. It is the writer's opinion that the same format should be continued. Also, the advertising would detract from the value of the publication. I am sending a list of 14 trial subscriptions which I hope will generate some more interest in this area. I am also enclosing a contribution of $50. I hope this will help.

—Lawrence M. Jensen

"Thank You for a Stimulating Paper"

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—We look forward to our issue each week. More information instead of reducing the coverage is what we need, especially as it pertains to international affairs. Thank you for a stimulating paper.

—William Henry Whateley.

Increase Price $2 or $3

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—I thoroughly enjoy every word in HUMAN EVENTS as it is now and I believe ALL of the information contained is extremely valuable. I would like to see it continued this way and would not object to an increase of $2 or $3 in price.

J. Gordon Allard.

Such a Small Price to Pay for Freedom

COVINA, CALIF.—Money is such a small price to pay for freedom—especially since we already have the framework and history of it. Keep up the good work and if you need more money, just ask.

—Richard P. Schonland, Jr.

Against Solution No. 1

CANOGA PARK, CALIF.—I am against solution No. 1 because your advertising will undoubtedly be dominated by liquor and cigarette ads. I further believe that liquor and tobacco are both demoralizing influences, which are detrimental to a moral and spiritual resurgence which is a basic necessity to our survival as a free nation. I chose solution No. 3 because I believe your hard-core support will come from those who are willing to make the extra sacrifice to sustain a publication of such a nature. You cannot depend upon the casual and indifferent, even when you make it convenient for them. Present format is easy to distribute to friends.

—The Rev. W. E. Lyons.

Continue Regional and Local Stories

JOLIET, ILL.—Please continue your enclosures on regional and local political affairs. I would not like you to revert to a four-page newsletter. Let those who wish just this format cast other enclosures aside if they wish.

—John Orr.

"Enclosed is My Check for $25"

BOISE, IDAHO—I am enclosing my check for $25 for contribution toward the $100,000 needed by HUMAN EVENTS. I don't want it stopped and I'd rather not see it changed at all.

—Mrs. James D. McClary.

Solution No. 1 Outweighs Others

GREENWOOD, S. C.—It is my considered opinion that proposal No. 1 outweighs all other considerations and should prove most valuable to the entire conservative movement.

—W. C. Highsmith, Jr.

60 Supplements Gone in Five Minutes

MANCHESTER, N. H.—It appeared to me, and as you've indicated, that "The Case Against Socialized Medicine" was a very successful effort. The writer spoke to 90 nurses on the subject but ordered 60 copies only. These copies after the talk, were gone in 5 minutes. Several persons commented they were sorry they hadn't procured this paper. Your initial basic point is the most valid reason for changing to newspaper style: TO REACH MORE PEOPLE. In the Medicare fight our President looked and was inadequate because the majority of people learned of the issues in time largely through the efforts of the American Medical Association. Thus, to win a definitive victory, we must present our case clearly to our neighbors.

—Gerard C. DesRochers, M.D.

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